AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 20, 2002 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 11, 2002 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 8, 2002 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 3, 2002

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2001-02 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2020

Introduced by Assembly Members Correa and Matthews

February 15, 2002

An act to amend Section 2546.3 Sections 2543, 2545, 2546.5, and 2546.6 of, and to add Section 2541.4 Sections 2541.2 and 2546.10 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to optometry.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2020, as amended, Correa. Optometry.

(1) Existing law provides for the regulation of prescription lenses and prohibits any person other than a physician and surgeon or optometrist from prescribing ophthalmic or contact lenses or plano contact lenses. Existing law also prohibits any person other than licensed physicians and surgeons, licensed optometrists, or registered dispensing opticians from dispensing, selling, or furnishing prescription lenses.

This bill would prohibit the expiration date of a contact lens prescription from being less than one to 2 years from the date of issuance, with certain exceptions. The bill would also require a prescriber or registered dispensing optician to provide the patient with a copy of his or her prescription, subject to certain exceptions. The bill

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would prohibit the prescriber or optician from conditioning the release of the prescription on the patient paying a fee or purchasing contact lenses. The bill would make the prescriber's willful violation of these requirements unprofessional conduct. The bill would provide that it is a deceptive marketing practice to represent by advertisement or sales presentation that contact lenses may be obtained without confirmation of a prescription. The bill would provide that a violation of the laws regulating prescription lenses is punishable by a fine, not to exceed \$2,500 that would be available upon appropriation to the Medical Board of California. The bill would also require money derived from fines on optometrists to be deposited in the Optometry Fund and to be available upon appropriation to the State Board of Optometry.

(2) Existing law requires a person located outside California to be registered with the Medical Board of California in order to ship, mail, or deliver contact lenses at retail to a patient at a California address.

This bill would require a nonresident contact lens seller to provide a toll-free telephone number, facsimile line, or E-mail address where contact lens prescribers may confirm their prescriptions. The bill would also provide that violation of the provisions regulating nonresident contact lens sellers is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$2,500 that would be available upon appropriation to the Medical Board of California.

(1) Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of optometrists by the State Board of Optometry and for the licensing and regulation of ophthalmologists by the Medical Board of California.

This bill would require these boards to prepare and adopt regulations on or before April 1, 2003, requiring optometrists and ophthalmologists to provide contact lens patients with a prescription for contact lenses upon the completion of an examination, fitting, and evaluation.

(2) Existing law provides for registration of nonresident contact lens sellers by the Division of Licensing of the Medical Board of California, and authorizes the division to adopt, amend, or repeal any rules and regulations that are reasonably necessary to earry out these provisions.

This bill would require the division to adopt regulations on or before April 1, 2003, relating to the interpretation and implementation, including enforcement, of these provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2541.4 is added to the Business and SECTION 1. Section 2541.2 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

- 2541.2. (a) (1) The expiration date of a contact lens prescription shall not be less than one to two years from the date of issuance, unless the patient's history or current circumstances establish a reasonable probability of changes in the patient's vision of sufficient magnitude to necessitate reexamination earlier than one year, or the presence or probability of visual abnormalities related to ocular or systemic disease indicate the need for reexamination of the patient earlier than one year. If the expiration date of a prescription is less than one year, the health-related reasons for the limitation shall be documented in the patient's medical record. In no circumstances shall the prescription expiration date be less than the period of time recommended by the prescriber for reexamination of the patient.
- (2) For the purposes of this subdivision, the date of issuance is the date the patient receives a copy of the prescription.
- (3) Establishing an expiration date that is not consistent with this section shall be regarded as unprofessional conduct by the board that issued the prescriber's license to practice.
- (b) Commencing January 1, 2003, upon completion of the eye examination or, if applicable, the contact lens fitting process for a patient as described in subdivision (f), a prescriber or a registered dispensing optician shall provide the patient with a copy of the patient's contact lens prescription signed by the prescriber, unless the prescription meets the standards set forth in subdivision (c).
- (c) A prescriber shall retain professional discretion regarding the release of the contact lens prescription for patients who wear the following types of contact lenses:
 - (1) Rigid gas permeables.
 - (2) Bitoric gas permeables.
 - (3) Bifocal gas permeables.
- (4) Keratoconus lenses.

- (5) Custom designed lenses that are manufactured for an individual patient and are not mass produced.
- (d) If a patient places an order with a contact lens seller other than a physician and surgeon, an optometrist, or a registered

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 dispensing optician, the prescriber shall, upon request of the contact lense seller, attempt to promptly verify the information contained in the prescription through direct communication with the prescriber.

- (e) Sufficient information for complete and accurate filling of a contact lens prescription shall include, but not be limited to, the power, the material or manufacturer or both, the base curve or appropriate designation, the diameter when appropriate, and an appropriate expiration date. If the contact lens is manufactured by a company but sold by that company under multiple private labels to physicians and surgeons or optometrists, the prescription shall include the name of the manufacturer, the trade name of the private label brand, and the trade name of the equivalent national brand.
- (f) The contact lens fitting process begins after the initial comprehensive eye examination, and includes an examination to determine the lens specifications, an initial evaluation of the fit of the lens on the patient's eye, except in the case of a renewal prescription of an established patient, and followup examinations that are medically necessary, and ends when the prescriber or registered dispensing optician determines that an appropriate fit has been achieved, or in the case of a prescription renewal for an established patient, the prescriber determines that there is no change in the prescription.
- (g) The payment of professional fees for the eye exam, fitting, and evaluation may be required prior to the release of the prescription, but only if the prescriber would have required immediate payment from the patient had the examination revealed that no ophthalmic goods were required. A prescriber or registered dispensing optician shall not charge the patient any fee as a condition to releasing the prescription to the patient. A prescriber may charge an additional fee for verifying ophthalmic goods dispensed by another seller if the additional fee is imposed at the time the verification is performed.
- (h) A prescriber or a registered dispensing optician shall not condition the availability of an eye examination, a contact lens fitting, or the release of a contact lens prescription on a requirement that the patient agree to purchase contact lenses from that prescriber or registered dispensing optician.
- (i) A prescriber or a registered dispensing optician shall not place on the contact lens prescription or require a patient to sign

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or deliver, a form or notice waiving or disclaiming the liability or responsibility of the prescriber or registered dispensing optician for the accuracy of the ophthalmic goods and services dispensed by another seller. This prohibition against waivers and disclaimers shall not impose liability on a prescriber or registered dispensing optician for the ophthalmic goods and services dispensed by another seller pursuant to the prescriber's prescription.

- (j) The willful failure or refusal of a prescriber to comply with the provisions of this section shall constitute grounds for professional discipline, including, but not limited to, the imposition of a fine or the suspension or revocation of the prescriber's license. The Medical Board of California and the State Board of Optometry shall adopt regulations, including standards for processing complaints each receives regarding this section.
- (k) For the purposes of this section, "prescriber" means a physician and surgeon or an optometrist.
- (1) Nothing in this section shall be construed to expand the scope of practice of a registered dispensing optician as defined in Sections 2542, 2543, and Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 2550).
- SEC. 2. Section 2543 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 2543. The (a) Except as provided in the Nonresident Contact Lens Seller Registration Act (Chapter 5.45 (commencing with Section 2546), the right to dispense, sell or furnish prescription lenses at retail or to the person named in a prescription is limited exclusively to licensed physicians and surgeons, licensed optometrists, and registered dispensing opticians as provided in this division. This section shall not be construed to affect licensing requirements pursuant to Section 111615 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (b) It shall be considered a deceptive marketing practice for any licensed physician and surgeon, licensed optometrist, or registered dispensing optician to publish or cause to be published any advertisement or sales presentation relating to contact lenses representing that contact lenses may be obtained without confirmation of a valid prescription.
- 39 SEC. 3. Section 2545 of the Business and Professions Code is 40 amended to read:

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2545. (a) Whenever any person has engaged, or is about to engage, in any acts or practices which constitute, or will constitute, an offense against this chapter, the superior court in and for the county wherein the acts or practices take place, or are about to take place, may issue an injunction, or other appropriate order, restraining the conduct on application of the State Board of Optometry, the Division of Licensing of the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the Attorney General, or the district attorney of the county.

The proceedings under this section shall be governed by Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 525) of Title 7 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (b) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per violation. The fines collected pursuant to this section from licensed physicians and surgeons and registered dispensing opticians shall be available upon appropriation to the Medical Board of California for the purposes of administration and enforcement. The fines collected pursuant to this section from licensed optometrists shall be deposited into the Optometry Fund and shall be available upon appropriation to the State Board of Optometry for the purposes of administration and enforcement.
- SEC. 4. Section 2546.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 2546.5. In order to obtain and maintain registration, a nonresident contact lens seller shall:
- (a) Be in good standing and either registered or otherwise authorized in the state in which the selling facility is located and from which the contact lenses are sold.
- (b) Comply with all directions and requests for information made by the board as authorized under this chapter.
- (c) Maintain records of contact lenses shipped, mailed, or delivered to patients in California for a period of at least three years.
- (d) Provide a toll-free telephone service for responding to patient questions and complaints during the applicant's regular hours of operation, but in no event less than six days per week and 40 hours per week. The toll-free number shall be included in literature provided with each mailed contact lens prescription. All

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questions relating to eye care for the lens prescribed shall be referred back to the contact lens prescriber.

(e) Provide the following or a substantially equivalent written notification to the patient whenever contact lenses are supplied:

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WARNING: IF YOU ARE HAVING ANY UNEXPLAINED EYE DISCOMFORT, WATERING, VISION CHANGE, OR REDNESS, REMOVE YOUR LENSES IMMEDIATELY AND CONSULT YOUR EYE CARE PRACTITIONER BEFORE WEARING YOUR LENSES AGAIN.

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- (f) Disclose in any price advertisement any required membership fees, enrollment fees, and indicate that shipping costs may apply unless the advertisement specifically and clearly states otherwise.
- (g) Provide a toll-free telephone number, facsimile line, and electronic mail address that are dedicated to prescribers and their authorized agents for the purposes of confirmation of contact lens prescriptions. These numbers, along with an electronic mail address, shall be included in any communication with the prescriber when requesting confirmation of a contact lens prescription.
- (h) It shall be considered a deceptive marketing practice for any nonresident contact lens seller to publish or cause to be published any advertisement or sales presentation relating to contact lenses representing that contact lenses may be obtained without confirmation of a valid prescription.
- SEC. 5. Section 2546.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 2546.6. (a) Contact lenses may be sold only upon receipt of a written prescription dated one year or less from the date the lenses are supplied, or within any shorter period of time that is specified by the prescription or a copy of a written prescription and 34 may be sold in quantities consistent with the prescription's established expiration date and the standard packaging of the manufacturer or vendor. If the written prescription or a copy of it is not available to the seller, the seller shall confirm the prescription by direct communication with the prescriber or his or her authorized agent prior to selling, shipping, mailing, or delivering any lens, and maintain a record of the communication.

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A prescription shall be deemed confirmed upon the occurrence of 2 one of the following:

- (1) The prescriber or the prescriber's agent confirms the prescription by communication with the seller.
- (2) The prescriber fails to communicate with the seller within either 24 hours of the communication to the prescriber or by 2 p.m. of the day following the seller's communication to the prescriber, whichever occurs first. If this period does not include a business day, the prescription shall be deemed confirmed if the prescriber fails to communicate with the seller by 2 p.m. on the next occurring business day. For purposes of this paragraph, "business day" means each day except a Sunday or a federal holiday.
- (b) If a prescriber communicates with a seller before the time period described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) elapses and informs the seller that the contact lens prescription is invalid, the seller shall not fill the prescription. The prescriber shall specify in the communication with the seller the basis for invalidating the prescription.
- (c) A seller shall not alter any of the specifications of a contact lens prescription other than the color or substitute a different manufacturer, brand, or other physical property of the lens. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, if the contact lens is manufactured by a company, but sold under multiple private labels by that same company to individual providers, the seller may fill the prescription with a contact lens manufactured by that company if the contact lens prescription and the related parameters are not substituted, changed, or altered for a different manufacturer or brand.
- SEC. 6. Section 2546.10 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per violation. The fines collected pursuant to this section shall be available upon appropriation to the Medical Board of California for the purposes of administration and enforcement. The proceedings under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5 (commencing with
- 38 Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government 39
- 40 Code.

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Professions Code, to read:

2541.4. (a) The State Board of Optometry and the Division of Licensing and the Division of Medical Quality of the Medical Board of California shall prepare and adopt regulations on or before April 1, 2003, requiring optometrists and ophthalmologists to provide contact lens patients with a prescription for contact lenses upon the completion of an examination, fitting, and evaluation.

- (b) The regulations shall include all of the following:
- (1) A patient shall not be required to sign a disclaimer or waiver in order to obtain a copy of the contact lens prescription to which the patient is entitled.
- (2) The prescription shall include sufficient information to enable the complete and accurate filling of the prescription, including, but not limited to, the patient's name, the power, the material or manufacturer, or both, the base curve or appropriate designation, the diameter if appropriate, and the expiration date.
- (3) The prescription shall include a minimum time period during which it is valid. That time period may be cut short only if there is sufficient, documented evidence of medical necessity. Under no circumstances shall the validity period be shorter than the period of time until the next reexamination of the patient recommended by the prescriber.
- (4) A prescriber may require the payment of professional fees for the eye examination, fitting, and evaluation prior to the release of the prescription, but only if the prescriber would have also required immediate payment from a patient whose examination revealed that no ophthalmic products will be required.
- SEC. 2. Section 2546.3 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 2546.3. (a) The division may adopt, amend, or repeal any rules and regulations that are reasonably necessary to carry out this chapter.
- (b) The division shall adopt regulations on or before April 1, 2003, relating to the interpretation and implementation, including enforcement, of this chapter.